

thing animals eat. 'Food' and 'feed' is what the bill says.

"Now you have embraced anything that is produced upon an American farm, every animal that walks and is fit for food. You have covered all the cattle upon the thousand hills, the sheep in the 10,000 pastures, the hogs in the million pens, the chickens in the myriad of back yards, the hay, the oats, the corn, the rye, the barley. You cover all that and you have gone below the surface of the earth and you have covered coal and oil and gas; and you have covered every tree that grows and is fit for fuel.

Just notice that the language contained in section 1 is, as I understand it, enlarged by the language of section 3: 'That there is hereby established a governmental control of necessities which shall extend to and include all these processes, methods, activities of and for the production, manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution, sale, marketing, planning, financing and consumption of necessities.'

The Senator has omitted the words on page 1, line 8, of 'food, seed, feed and articles required for their production.' The Senator has omitted the words 'the words and articles required for their production' would cover practically everything.

"I think the Senator," said Senator Reed, "these particular words vastly enlarge the preceding clause. When we section 3 in connection with the language in section 1, it has put within the control of this board every manufacturing process that has anything to do with the production of necessities. I think, would include the manufacture of steel and of iron, or agricultural implements.

All Manufactures Included.

"It would include, in my opinion, the cotton gin and the cotton mill. It would include the sheep and, in my opinion, it would include the wool and the processes of manufacture. It would include beyond question the packing establishments of the country, big and little. It would include every butcher shop in the country. It could be made to include every railroad, for it includes all transportation facilities. The movement from place to place is clearly covered, but above that it includes the right to say what the people shall eat and to regulate the bill of fare of every home in the United States."

LABOR TO BACK BILL.

Worries Warms of New Corner

When 1917 Crops Begin to Move.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called upon the labor men of the United States today to give their full support and influence to the passage of the Lever food bill, which he said must be made a law before July 1 if the country is to avoid the evils of famine in the reduction of the cost of living.

A circular prepared by President Gompers was mailed out to 25,000 local unions, to all international unions, State federations, city, county, bodies, and lodges of the railroad brotherhoods. The suggestion was made that every trade union and every labor organization take immediate official action on the matter and communicate with its Representative and Senator urging prompt action on the legislation.

Gompers charged that since the war began food speculators had been gambling on necessities. He regarded the food administration proposed in the bill as the most effective way to deal with food gambling and with the mounting cost of living.

"After July 1 the new crops will be coming on the market," he said. "The farmer will have no power to control prices, and the people will feel actual want," said Gompers.

"Since the war the cost of living has increased by more than 50 per cent. They have remained practically stationary, while prices have more than doubled. The only practical way to increase the spending income of all is to decrease the cost of living."

"A grave danger confronts the American people, the danger of hunger, which, unless our Government takes prompt and immediate action to prevent, will portend greater injury than the threats of the foreign foe."

"There is an intense and general desire and need for the benefits of food regulation. Legislation accomplishing this can be passed if this general desire is expressed to these in position to take action."

"The war cannot be fought by hungry men. The war cannot be maintained if the continuity of this nation cannot be sustained by starving people."

MILITARY MOVES REVEALED.

One Per Cent. of Press Fail to Keep Faith.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Military information of value to enemies is being divulged by 1 per cent. of the American newspapers, according to a report of the volunteer censorship being respected by the other 99 per cent. The Committee on Public Information announced today in a new appeal to all to suppress a publication of matter of that nature.

The committee in a statement says: "While 99 per cent. of the newspapers of the country are scrupulously observing the rules of voluntary censorship, a certain few are printing daily information that may expose American soldiers to deadly peril."

"It does not matter that the Government plans for concealment of troop movements across the water have failed in many particulars. Also, secrecy still remains the object of strenuous efforts. The press of the country, realizing the necessity, has pledged its aid and cooperation. The newspaper that breaks this faith and the publisher who does that, the faith, these specific requests of the Government are for suppression of news with respect to:

"Information regarding the train or boat movements of troops.

"Information regarding the assembling of military forces at seaports from which interference with the war effort is intended to embark them for service abroad."

ILLINOIS FILLS ARMY QUOTA.

First State to Furnish More Than 10,000 Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—With the enlistment yesterday of ninety war volunteers, Illinois joined the ranks of States which have filled their quota for the regular army. Since April 1 the State has enlisted 11,216 men, compared with a quota of 11,276 in the first State to have accomplished its task.

The total enlistment for the day throughout the country was 1,222 men, bringing the increase since April 1 up to 115,417. New York led yesterday among the States with 335.

WAKE UP, SAYS WHITMAN.

Non-Essentials Must Go to Meet War Conditions.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 14.—The State conference on May and other city officials closed its annual session here today with a meeting addressed by Gov. Whitman. The Governor said the people of the United States are not yet awakened to the bitter necessities of the present situation.

One of the "fallacies" that must be killed is the "business as usual" theory, said the Governor. Business, he said, must be adapted to the exigencies of war. The non-essentials must go and the essentials must remain.

WANTS U. S. WOMEN TO GO.

Germany Reluctant to Pass Men, However, to Neutral Lands.

COPENHAGEN, June 14.—Michael J. Stark of Chicago, an employee of the International Harvester Company at Neuss, Prussia, arrived here from Germany last night. He has been trying since February 1 to obtain a passport and was just now given permission to leave. He says many Americans of his acquaintance have been refused passports until the war is over.

On the other hand, German authorities are pressing American women to leave the country. One woman, long time resident in Germany, who recently reached Copenhagen on her way to America, said that when she appeared for compulsory registration the German officer in charge asked her what justification she had for remaining and said the Government thought all American women had better leave.

An American arrival in Miss Stollhus of Duluth, an American singer, who was engaged by the Mannheim opera. Miss Stollhus was released on a long term contract owing to the war.

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U. S. AIR MAY FOR FRONT IS URGED

Continued from First Page.

limited quantities within a few months. "There is no doubt as to the need of coordination in aircraft activity—coordination in manufacture, in inspection requirements, in all the phases of the war effort," said Senator Beckham, Kentucky.

"To what extent is that coordination being carried out? Under this board now," asked Senator Beckham, Kentucky.

"We are going along far beyond anything that has ever existed before. The joint tactical committee has been composed of three technical men of the navy and three technical men of the army, and all matters pertaining to the construction of aircraft."

"They have decided as to what the service requires without any consideration of the other side of the coin, the aspects of the situation, which is as it should be. They prevent their needs or requirements for the consideration of the other side of the coin."

"Is this technical board dealing with the question of constructing types of machines?" questioned Senator Beckham.

"Let me illustrate," answered Mr. Coffin. "At a meeting in Buffalo about three weeks ago there were present representatives of the military, the navy, the Canadian Government and the British air services. They agreed upon a standardized training machine which would be used by the British, Canadian and American air forces."

"Do you think the fifty-four millions appropriated sufficient to carry on the work?" asked Mr. Coffin.

"It will not be in any way sufficient," replied Mr. Coffin. "The expense at the beginning must be enormous. The training camps equipped with houses for the men, etc."

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FRENCH FIGHT BIG TASK.

Must at Least Equal German Plan of 3,500 Machines.

PARIS, June 14.—A semi-official note concerning the strength of the allied branch of the allied service and the cooperation of America in this effort was issued today.

"Pantastic figures have been published regarding the increase of the aviation corps, but to realize what a task it is to equip them it is only necessary to consider the number of machines. Germany purposes to bring in the spring of 1918 machines to the number of 3,500."

"In comparison with the thousands and millions with which certain writers have juggled this seems feeble. It is nevertheless considerable, for it is not the number of machines that counts, but the number of men who can operate them. The number must be maintained, and to maintain it drafts calculated at 50 per cent. for the light, and 25 per cent. for the heavy machines must be furnished monthly."

"Without giving the French figures, it may be seen that the task is considerable and comforting and that considerable help will be powerfully helped by American cooperation, which will enable France to maintain the air."

"The help asked of the United States has already been arranged for in accordance with precise, exact plans and cooperation. The United States is a contingent of trained pilots, a contingent of trained pilots, a contingent of trained pilots, a contingent of trained pilots."

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FUNDS ASKED FOR AIRPLANES.

Manufacturers Idle, but Await Big War Contracts.

Because of the delay of the Senate in passing the bill for the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for the manufacture of aircraft, manufacturers are being kept idle. The Aero Club of America has written to the committee on the bill, asking that it be passed as soon as possible.

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GORE PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED

Provides for Elimination of Beer and Whiskey at President's Order.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Gore bill which if enacted as drafted will insure the complete prohibition of the use of non-perishable foodstuffs in the manufacture of intoxicating beverages for the period of the war was formally introduced in the Senate today. The measure will be considered at once.

In addition to forbidding the manufacture of intoxicants from all forms of grain and syrups for the war period, a second section of the measure provides for the commandeering of all the distilled spirits bonded warehouses. Those two powers insure the elimination of both distilled and brewed beverages for the war period, but power also is extended to the President in his discretion to stop the use of perishable food products as well as the non-perishable articles, which furnishes the opportunity for the elimination of wines also from the list, thereby affording opportunity for the entire elimination of traffic in alcoholic drinks of every kind and insuring entire national prohibition as its ultimate purpose.

For Duration of War.

The text of the Gore bill follows:

"(a) If it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

"That during the continuance of the present war between the United States and the Imperial German Government it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes any non-perishable product suitable for food or feed; provided, that whenever the President shall ascertain that it is necessary to conserve the food or feed supplies of the army, navy and people of the United States, he is empowered to give public notice of the fact so ascertained and thereupon to restrict or prohibit the use of any perishable food or feed product in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"(b) When the question is raised as to whether any particular product is perishable or non-perishable, as to whether it is suitable for food or feed, the question shall be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Agriculture, whose decision on the premises shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act."

"(c) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is charged with the administration of this act, and he is authorized, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to require the taking of such permits, the keeping of such records, the execution of such bonds and the observance of such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the execution of the same."

Provides Heavy Penalty.

"(d) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000, or by imprisonment for not less than ninety days, or by both, at the discretion of the court. If for any second or subsequent offense on the part of the same offender, if a naturalized citizen, both fine and imprisonment shall be imposed."

"(e) The word 'person' as used in this act shall be construed to include corporations, firms, partnerships, associations, or any other entity, authorized and directed to command or to all distilled spirits in bond at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation."

"In his capacity as the Secretary of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and naval supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispose of the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for feeds and foods in the future manufacture of distilled spirits, no person shall be entitled to a refund of the duty paid on such spirits, or to a refund of the duty paid on such spirits, or to a refund of the duty paid on such spirits."

"The President has also commissioned several of the ablest business men of the country to administer this service on behalf of a stricken country. This war council tells us that a fund of \$100,000,000 has been set aside for the purpose of meeting the most urgent needs of the country."

"Here indeed is a summons to every American. It is an enormous sum of money, but we can take it in withholding that part of our money which is needed to relieve the suffering of our own sons or the sons of our allies who are fighting for all that makes life worth living."

"Our Red Cross without stint should be poured a heartfelt offering of thanksgiving that we are permitted to do this. Our Red Cross without stint should be poured a heartfelt offering of thanksgiving that we are permitted to do this."

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ASKS NAVY PAY RAISES.

Daniels Also Suggests New Ratings for Specialists.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Declaring the war had shown the necessity for a revision of ratings and of pay schedules in the navy, Secretary Daniels has written Special Board calling attention to recommendations for such changes made by the Department in the past and adding several new suggestions for pay increases and new ratings for the war over.

From those at present in the ranks of machinery the Secretary recommends that there be designated two new ratings to be known as engineers, first class, and engineers, second class, with pay of \$45 and \$40 a month respectively. Creation of a first and second class rating for carpenters and blacksmiths also is asked the pay of each to be \$45 for the first class, and \$50 for the second.

Other new ratings recommended are patternmaker, first class, with pay of \$65; patternmaker, second class, \$50; moulder, first class, \$45; moulder, second class, \$40. Also recommended is a rating of special mechanic, first class, \$40.

An increase of \$10 a month in the pay of yeomen showing particular promise is asked. Also recommended is that the pay of machinists' mates, second class, and that of water tenders be increased from \$40 to \$45 a month.

The new ratings recommended are patternmaker, first class, with pay of \$65; patternmaker, second class, \$50; moulder, first class, \$45; moulder, second class, \$40. Also recommended is a rating of special mechanic, first class, \$40.

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PERSHING SILENT AT NAPOLEON BIER

American General Warmly Greeted by Paris Crowds and French President.

PARIS, June 14.—It was an impressive scene. Pershing, after his landing with uncovered head at the tomb of Napoleon and paid silent tribute to one of the world's greatest commanders. Gen. Pershing, accompanied by staff, was received at the Hotel des Invalides by Gen. Niox, the military commander of the historic monument, and Gen. Maillera.

As the American party entered the spacious grounds leading to the building, they encountered veterans of the French war who have their home at this institution. One of these was a grizzled soldier of the Crimea, who still wore the ancient uniform and carried on his breast decorations of the old days. As the American party entered the building, they encountered veterans of the French war who have their home at this institution.

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